The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869. NUMBER 126.

FOREIGN.

The London Times on the Foreign Wheat Trade of the United States.

Partial Reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet.

Archbishop Cullen Inveighs Against Fenianism.

NEW YORK.

SPRINGFIELD.

Notice of Transition for 1869.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS.

Notice of an Early Since Discovered Silver Mine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Sunday School Convention.

The Christian Convention.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY'S GRAND OPENING!

Tomorrow, Thursday, Nov. 4, OF Winter Cloaks AND SUITS.

The styles exhibited will include the Latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES; also, our own well-known suits.

112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

BARGAINS IN Dress Goods!

J. B. Shay

HAS JUST RECEIVED From the Recent Large Auction Sales, SEVERAL CASES OF BLUE AND GREEN Tartan Star Poplins DOUBLE FOLD, Only 45 cts. Worth 75.

Also, PLAID SERGE, 37 cts. Worth 50.

112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

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FURNITURE At Cost!

A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14 & 16 Canal-st., MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail DEALERS,

Offer their Entire Stock of $300,000, At Cost for 60 Days.

Those wishing Furniture will find it for their interest to call, examine the stock and get our prices. We warrant our goods to be first-class, and 30 per cent lower than can be bought in this city. See for yourselves.

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DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, DENTIST, 181 & 183 West Madison-st.,

Between Sanitary Machine Shop & Ogden's Drug Store.

VITALIZED AIR

USED IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

No Pain! No Danger!

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Artificial Set (Lower Jaw) ..... $10 to $25
Cleaning Teeth 50
Gold Fillings ..... 1 to 4
Silver Fillings ..... 1 to 3

Teeth Extracted and Not Given Immediately Replaced.

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FOR YOUR Wrapping Papers, Manila Papers, Manila Bags, Flour Sacks, Paper, Twine and Jute Twines GO TO PETTIBONE'S, 104 & 108 Randolph-st.

Cash paid for Rags, Old Books, Pamphlets and Magazines.

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EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. B. WALKER, Diseases of the Eye & Ear. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 74 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

PIANOS.

In addition to an unusually extensive assortment of the matchless STEINWAY

SMITH & NIXON, 116 Wabash-avenue, Chicago.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, R. A. M. Stated Convocation This (Wednesday) Evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Sec.

Masonic.

THE ORDER OF THE HARODIM (H.A.M.) will ADOPT THE SIR KNIGHTS of Chicago Commandery No. 2, K. T. Members will please meet at the Asylum, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

By order of JOSEPH BUTLER, V. M.

E. A. McWILLIAMS, R. P.

Masonic.

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 43, A. F. & A. M. Stated Communication This (Wednesday) Evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.

JOHN C. HAINES, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SECOND SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA and C. D. RUSH & CO., Managers.

IL TROVATORE. Conductor, Signor BENET JACKSON.

TONIGHT, Auber's Grand Opera (first time), BLACK DOMINO! BLACK DOMINO!

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, MR. CARL ROSA, MR. CHARLES LYALL, MR. CAMPBELL, MR. CASTLE, MR. HENRY HALLAM, MR. ALFRED SEYMOUR, MR. HENRY HOLLAND, MR. ROSENBERG, MR. MAYNARD, MR. HOWARD, MR. MORRIS, MR. HOWARD, MR. MORRIS, MR. HOWARD, MR. MORRIS

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

THE COST OF LIVING.

In his recent address, at Rutlet, with Professor Perry, post-prandially, in his private, Mr. Greeley takes the ground that a high tariff does not increase prices, or, in other words, that a tax on imports does not increase the cost of living. If the imposition of duties on foreign fabrics and productions does not increase the prices which the home producer may demand for his wares, how is the latter protected? We suppose that no one will deny that the duty on tea and coffee increases the cost of these articles to the consumer. To say that there is no tax or duties produced in the United States, and, therefore, the duties are not protective, but are merely for revenue, does not change the fact. The point at issue is, whether the cost of living, or not, the loss increased to the consumer, for there are other things upon which there are high duties, part of which, but comparatively little is imported, the profit on which does not promote revenue, but goes direct to the producer and manufacturer. For instance, there were imported into the United States, last year, 405,000,000 pounds of salt, upon which was paid, as duty, $1,920,427, being a tax of 50¢ per cent. The domestic product was 800,000,000 pounds. The price in the country is largely regulated by that of the foreign article, the total tax paid by the public was 10¢ per cent on the value of the article, or $4,340,000. Of that tax, paid by the public, the government got less than one-third, half the home producers two-thirds. If there was no duties, the salt, the whole cost paid $4,340,000, would have cost them but $3,000,000. And yet it is said the duty on salt does not add to the cost of living.

In 1868, the value of the paper imported into the United States was $307,000, and that of the home production $25,000,000. The duty was 30 per cent, and upon the whole amount the people paid a tax, of which $5,000,000 went to the home manufacturer and $50,000 to the government. Had there been no tariff, the public would have bought paper, which they paid $30,342,000, for about $24,000,000. And yet it is said the tariff does not increase prices to the consumer.

The duty on woollen blankets and flannels is so excessive that comparatively none of these goods are imported, but the prices at which they are sold in the United States will show how much their cost is increased to the American public by cause of these duties. The goods given are reduced to currency:

Woollen blankets, per pound—	England.	France.
Grey	$0 75	$0 75
Colored	1 00	1 00
Extra white	1 25	1 25
Fine white	1 50	1 50
Flannels, per yard—		
Low quality, 1 yard in cr.		
Second	$1¼	
Second quality	1 87½	
Best quality	2 50	

And yet it is contended that the tariff does not increase the cost of living. The American farmer who grows wool gets for the crop than he did in 1860, and, if he has to buy flannels or blankets, pays an average of 50 per cent more than he would have to do if there were no tariff on wool.

In 1859, when foreign wool was free, the price of Ohio XX wool in New York was 50 cents per pound, and it is now $1 15 a lb. The duty of 11 per cent has not added 1 cent to the value of the home product, because, without any duty, the American wool-grower can always undersell the importer of that grade of wools. If there were a duty on woollen goods, the price of wool would be increased, but it would not increase the cost of living. The duty of 11 per cent has not added 1 cent to the value of the home product, because, without any duty, the American wool-grower can always undersell the importer of that grade of wools. If there were a duty on woollen goods, the price of wool would be increased, but it would not increase the cost of living. In exchange for 1,000 pounds of woollen blankets, shawls, and flannels, 1,000 pounds of all kinds, copper, salt, and groceries, from all of which little or no revenue is obtained, increased from 20 to 100 per cent; the abolition of protection would not reduce the price of the imports increase the cost of the goods to the consumer, or add in the least to the cost of living.

NOTES OF [illegible] TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., read before the recent Social Science Convention, in New York, an argument in favor of amending our present mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. By the present system, as shown on a general ticket there. The consequence is that [illegible] vote of the State is cast solid, one way or the other, according to the popular majority may be. A few States, where the vote is cast by districts, are the exception to the general rule. In the [illegible] of the other party are shut. This is peculiarly illustrated in the State of New York, which has thirty-three Congressional districts, of which only eleven have been carried by the Democratic party, viz.: those of Albany, Brooklyn, Albany, Columbia, Buffalo. But in these four cities the facilities for fraudulent voting are colossal, and the Democratic majorities, consequently, so exaggerated, that the actual vote of the country, that is, the vote cast by the people of eleven Congress districts against the other twenty districts. Were the electoral vote of New York taken by Congress districts, the Republicans would undoubtedly at present get twenty-two votes out of the electoral votes, and the Democrats obtain the remaining twelve or thirteen, including the two electoral votes at large. Mr. Adams' plan is to have the Electors chosen by the separate Congressional Districts. It does not appear that such a change need involve any new action of the constitution. The Congress of 1789 provided the States themselves should direct in what manner their Electors should be chosen. And it is a marvellous oversight of the Republicans of New York, that, during the last session of the Legislature of that State, they took no action in favor of the votes of a majority of the Presidential Electors to the Republican party. The Constitution of the United States merely provides relative to the mode of choosing Presidential Electors that—

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.

The Legislature would be as competent to have them elected by districts as by the whole State on a general ticket, or, as has been done by South Carolina, by the Legislature itself. As the Whole Question is placed by the constitution in the hands of the State Legislatures, there appears no probability for any just political basis for the appointment of the Commissioners of the United States to enable Congress to know what each State can vote for itself. It is only necessary that the Legislature of any State shall provide that its Electors shall be chosen by districts instead of by the State at large, corresponding to the Congressional districts, and that every other State shall be elected by a separate Congressional ticket.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALLS.

Mr. Dennis did well to call the attention of the country to the lack of political importance which Republican Congressional conventions attach to the election of next autumn. He thinks that the number of such conventions is [illegible] this year, and that every Congressional district in the country will hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to contest. He has only to get up a paper [illegible] case, or a moderately cheap middle of the facts of the situation, go to Washington as a contestant, enjoy the privileges of the floor, mix with the leading statesmen, orate and [illegible] for his own personal [illegible] for a term of two years, between whiles for other clients, and, if he has a taste for [illegible], to pocket the mileage, pay and salaries as if he had been elected, and gone home the richer in either event.

Congress has only to confirm this precedent, which it has recently been to grant, and, to have, in its next session, a number of contestants [illegible] equal to the [illegible].

The remedy for the nuisance is plain. Cease to pay to any [illegible] except to the candidate who shall be [illegible] entitled to the seat. Let each unsuccessful contestant pay his own expenses, and the [illegible] of those successful will come with more impartiality, and will more distinctly the wishes of their constituents than is now the case.

MR. STANTON FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The rumor [illegible] President will nominate Edwin M. Stanton to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States will, if confirmed, give satisfaction to the sufferers of Andersonville, and to all the friends of [illegible] throughout the world, who have the [illegible] to do justice to one of the [illegible] struggles and purest men our country has produced. We doubt not [illegible] the [illegible] length of the panegyric bestowed upon his Cabinet labors by its opponents. Mr. Seward, in saying that they were "all right," but if the labors of any War Secretary ever rose to the character of [illegible] ment, they were certainly those of Mr. Stanton. In his [illegible] he was [illegible] opportunities [illegible] never known to pervert them to any selfish or ambitious end.

While the great William Pitt could only hold his position by dexterous argument before the House of Commons, supported by the [illegible] of the people, Mr. Stanton [illegible] count of the way of raising men, forwarding supplies for the vast forces required to sustain the Holy Alliance in their efforts to stem the tide of Napoleonic [illegible]. It was the [illegible] wonderful feature of Stanton's management of the War Department, that full [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] in the field when required. [illegible] the [illegible], and that, too, when, by the [illegible] failures of our Generals, it was the [illegible] standing joke of the war that our Secretary was compelled to supply the rebel commissariat as well as our own.

In just that [illegible] which is this: only the [illegible] in the statute [illegible] the Union was the greatest [illegible]. And upon the Atlas shoulders of [illegible] rested the [illegible] burden of making it so.

Prior to the rebellion, Mr. Stanton had [illegible] lawyer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—the poor, if not the [illegible] as a lawyer, of Tom Corwin, Reverdy Johnson, Stanberry, and Sherman. A tour which he made, in the midst of the war, along the line of our armies, from Washington to Vicksburg, involved exposures in which he [illegible] contracted upon his lungs [illegible] that he is [illegible] that [illegible] occasion not too ill [illegible] for his [illegible] health for many [illegible] arduous for him in point of [illegible] for more than twenty years of public service. Through [illegible] and never-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] physical vigor that fitted him to [illegible] the [illegible] Agitator of Mr. [illegible] arrogant, [illegible] [illegible] for the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court. [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] petitions who have been [illegible] for the position are Attorney General Hoar and District Attorney Phelps, either of whom would [illegible] [illegible] while [illegible] in favor of one who [illegible] [illegible] American history as [illegible].

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

The Shepherd, which has recently been getting up a [illegible] between the Catholic and Protestant parties, relative to the obligation of their common schools to the wants of the Catholic population, has printed in [illegible] clearly defining the views of the [illegible] three distinct parties, viz.:

I. The Roman Catholics, as represented by Archbishop Purcell, will permit no education of Catholic youth that is not accompanied by instruction in the Catholic religion.

II. The Bible Protestants think that there shall be no priestly instruction by any one sect to the exclusion of others; that the Bible shall be read in the schools, or not, at the discretion of [illegible]; but are willing that Catholics should [illegible] Douay version. Protestants, as a class, [illegible] nation, and form their distinct tradition of the Old Testament, if they desire to [illegible] the New. They assume that Protestantism, Judaism, and Catholicism represent [illegible] religion of the American people, and that any [illegible] from which a person is excluded is Atheism.

III. Finally, the Anti-Bible party, the leaders of whom avowed themselves to be Atheists, the world, who have the [illegible] to do justice to one of the [illegible] struggles and purest men our country has produced. We doubt not [illegible] the [illegible] length of the panegyric bestowed upon his Cabinet labors by its opponents. Mr. Seward, in saying that they were "all right," but if the labors of any War Secretary ever rose to the character of [illegible] ment, they were certainly those of Mr. Stanton. In his [illegible] he was [illegible] opportunities [illegible] never known to pervert them to any selfish or ambitious end.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A [illegible] System of Culture—The Pioneer Farmers—Fall Plowing—Spring Plowing—Subsoiling—Fall Plowing—Subsoiling—Spring Plowing.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHANTILLON, Nov. 2.

A SETTER SYSTEM OF CULTURE.

We must have a better system of culture; and just what that system should be, under the varied circumstances of soil, climate, &c., is not generally laid down. The very natural theory of the [illegible] is that we [illegible] to be [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE POOR OF CHICAGO.

Their Winter Prospects—Respectable Poverty.

Occasional Rumors and Industrious Mendicants.

"Strangers by the Wayside" than Good Samaritans.

Suggestions for the Winter.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE.

A New Arrangement for the Transmission of Despatches from the Board of Trade to the Telegraph Office.

Description of the Process.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of Town Trustees—Water Works—More Town Plats—Petition for Improvements—Money Orders.

The Attorney-Generalship Again.

REAL ESTATE.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MEDICAL CARDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RICHMOND PRINTS.
THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.,
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185 CHURCH-ST.,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

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Dr. JOHN F. BURTON'S
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE

DYE STUFFS.
ANILINE DYES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS
SCALES,

RAILROADS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE ELECTIONS.

...nd and Decisive Victory of the Reform Movement in Chicago.

...ory Nominees on the Citizens' Ticket Elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

...e Barnacles and Corruptionists - Rested, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons.

...e Hosing - Salomon - Wentworth Cliques Driven from the Field Forever.

...e Majority for the Officers' Ticket Over Seven Thousand in the City.

...ressed Republican Majorities in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

...ctions in New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Other States.

ILLINOIS.

ELSEWHERE.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARYLAND.

NEW JERSEY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ELECTIONS.

Delegates Elected to the State Constitutional Convention.

Democratic Majority in New York, 5,000 to 10,000.

The Legislature of that State Still Doubtful.

The Elections in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Other States.

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	Senator.
.....	W. J. Allen.
A. J. Kuykendall	
.....	G. W. Bowman.
.....	J. M. Sharp.
.....	M. R. Anderson.
I. G. Clampitt	
.....	H. P. Bissell.
.....	J. S. Wyatt.
.....	C. E. Dyer.
.....	N. L. Boyer.
.....	J. H. Allen.
.....	A. W. Snow.
.....	C. W. Smith.
.....	G. B. Wendling.
.....	W. T. Dale.
.....	J. W. Hamilton.
.....	W. A. Rice.
.....	J. Y. Scammon.
.....	W. L. Vanderveer.
.....	C. M. Wright.
.....	H. J. Alvord.
.....	J. S. Reed.
.....	J. Kinney.

ELSEWHERE.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

MARYLAND.

NEW JERSEY.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW YORK.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PERSONAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARD WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.